THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865. NO. 88

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square, 1 day,	$ 1 00
1 " 1 week,	3 50
1 " 2 "	6 00
1 " 3 "	8 00
1 " 1 month,	10 00
1 " 2 "	15 00
1 " 3 "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a *superior Family Carriage* and Harness for sale.

Aplly to JOHN WASHINGTON, or
DR. M. WHITEHEAD.

Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77

Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Farm known as "the Graham place," located in Rowan Co, on Third Creek some 3½ miles from Third Creek Depot, containing 660 acres

This farm has an abundance of timber and woodland, is well watered, having thereon four good springs, and easily devisable into two Farms, as it formerly was. It has about 60 or 75 acres of rich bottom land, all of which will make productive meadow or grass land—also several orchards. Its improvements consists of two dwelling houses and the usual farm buildings.

JOHN WASHINGTON.
Salisbury, N. C.

[tfw-1]

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

I HAVE divided this collection district into divisions as follows: 1st division to include Anson and Union counties; 2d do Stanly and Cabarrus; 3d do Rowan; 4th do. Davidson; 5th do. Davie and Yadkin; 6th do. Forsythe and Stokes; 7th do. Surry, Allegany and Ash; 8th do. Wilkes; 9th do. Iredell; 10th do. Mecklenburg; 11th do. Gaston and Lincoln; 12th do. Catawba and Alexander; 13th do. Cleaveland; 14th do Rutherford, Polk and McDowell; 15th do. Burke and Caldwell; 16th do. Wautauga, Yancy and Mitchell; 17th do. Buncombe and Madison; 18th do. Henderson and Transylvania; 19th do. Haywood and Jackson; 20th do. Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the fuctions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domesuc; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

..... and subscribed before me,
this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

dtf82

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pdlmd-87

STOLEN.

A DARK SORREL MARE, with dark mane and tail, a small white spot in the forehead, white left hind foot, and, I think, two of her feet have some white, between fifteen and sixteen hands high well made, and in good order, was stolen from my stable on the night of the 31st of August.

I will give a liberal reward to any one returning the mare and thief to me, or their confinement so I can get them.

The mare may have been sold, if so, any information concerning so that I can get her will be handsomely paid for.

DAVID BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 2, 1865—d6t86

Stolen---$30 Reward!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ONE MILE Southwest of China Grove, Rowan county, on the night of the 24th Aug., a heavy built bay horse, with a star in the forehead and all white feet. He is about six years old, and well broken in harness.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse at my house, or for information enabling me to recover him.

J. W. ABERNATHY.

Sept. 5, 1865. 1wdp-87

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m.

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the Bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C,
August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[tf-72]

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandise, country produce etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—90

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL. GOING WEST	ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh 7.40 p. m	Leave Raleigh 6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro 2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
" Salisbury 6.45 "	" Salisbury 5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte 10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte 7.00. "

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte 3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte 5.25 a m
" Salisbury 6.25 "	" Salisbury 9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro 10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro 1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh 4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh 7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The Mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eeng. & Sup't.

(tf-65)

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.—tf d77

Webster's Spelling Books

FOR SALE AT THE BANNER PRINTING Office. Also, our own series—Spellers, Readers, Grammers, Arithmetics, &c., &c.

tf-75

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices.

my30tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mp-62.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-6mo

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albrigh

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIE of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th t5—3mo.

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year,	$3,00
Six Months,	2,00
One Month,	50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

A WARNING IN ADVANCE.

"The veteran and distinguished editor of the Louisville *Journal*, who is ably advocating the admission of Southern representatives to seats in Congress, indulges in the following warning to the people of the South, in regard to the manner of men they should elect." He says: "The States of the South are yet without representatives in the National Congress. The President's influence will be great with that body, we have no doubt, but it is not omnipotent. If proper representatives are elected in the South, he will exert all of his moral influence of course to have them admitted at once. If the right men are sent and the right spirit be shown in their election, we doubt not that conservative influence will prevail and that the Executive and those who support him will succeed in having the men thus chosen admitted as the regular representatives of their States. But if this should not be the case, if sectionalists full of the old prejudices should unfortunately be selected to represent the people of the South in Congress, if the spirit of semi-secession should be exhibited, and raillery and denunciations of the North indulged in, if a scarcely-concealed hostility to the policy of the Government and to the Union should be apparent, then, we frankly and earnestly tell our cotemporaries of the South and the electors of the South, their representatives may whistle or go home or do whatever else they please. They will under such circumstances knock in vain for admission to the halls of Congress. It is better these things should be well under-

The above extract from the Louisville *Journal*, is a timely warning to the people of the Southern States. It is plainly pointed out, not only by this journal, but by many other judicious and influential Journals of the North, the proper course for the Southern States to pursue in order to effect an early reconstruction of the Union and the restoration of civil law. If we, as a people of the South, heed their warning, well. If we refuse to accept them, the consequences are unmistakable. Let the people, then, act wisely.

We would not keep them ignorant of the duties which are required of them; but we shall labor assidiously to search out, and give them all the information relative to the obligations which devolve upon them during the transition state.

It will be seen that the *Journal* speaks more especially in regard to the election of members to Congress; but the argument will, and does, equally apply to our elections of minor importance. For they are the primary steps to be taken in the great work before us, in re-establishing the Southern States to their former status in the grand sisterhood of the Union. If these elections be conducted in a spirit which shall be acceptable at Raleigh and at Washington, we shall have made one step toward the accomplishment of the work before us and which will more than probably prove an earnest of our future suscess. It is the part of folly to be indulging in useless agitation about men and measures now. Our time is too precious and our duties too apparent. We want men *acceptable to the Government; men of character, loyalty and legal talent to whom we may confide our interests with impunity and with feelings of perfect security.* We believe the men whose names appear at the head of this column, are of this stamp.

Taking the proclamations of President Johnson and Governor Holden as our guide, and after consulting with the best men of the county, we unhesitatingly recommend them to the people as men best suited for the times. We can see no reason why they should not be supported by the people. If we believed there was any valid objection, or that the election of them, or either of them, would, in the least, retard the consummation of the great end for which we are now struggling; the happy return of civil law, order and prosperity, under the smiles of a lasting peace throughout the length and breadth of this great reunited country; we would scorn to speak a word in their favor. But no objection appearing to our mind, we shall advocate their claims until such facts are made evident. We would, however, not be the arbiter of the people in this matter, as between them and the Government. It is their duty to act as becomes men under delicate and pressing circumstances. The government expects them to do so, and it will hold them responsible for the selection they make. Hence, we say again, that there can be no objection, neither to Mr. Boyden nor Mr. Jones, and we believe their respective abilities eminently recommend them to the people of Rowan county. But to the extract.

Remember to heed the warning relative to the election of members to Congress, and do not forget that it is equally applicable to our county election on the 21st Sept. instant; and that failure of success in the one is failure of success in the other.

Commenting upon the *Journal's* remarks the Richmond *Whig* says:

"In view of all the known facts of the case, and of the constant and impressive warnings wich eminate from friend and foe alike, how utterly suicidal would it be for the people of Virginia and the South to elect men to Congress whose antecedents render them wholly unacceptable to those, who have exclusive control of the question, whether they be admitted to seats or not! Two years hence, when present trouble shall have ceased to vex us, the people will be at liberty to elect whom they plese without danger of having them refused admisison. But such is not the case, now. We must, as we have often said before, take things as we find them, and not as we would have them be. We must adapt ourselves to the pressing and imperative exigencies of the occasion. We must look our situation squarely in the face, and endeavor so to act, as to subserve most effectually the great interests we have at stake. In all we may say or do for the present, we must study how best we may flank Radicalism, secure representation in Congress, and restore Virginia to the enjoyment of the blessings of civil government. All other things and all other issues are as chaff in the balance, until the question of reconstruction is decided and disposed of, for good and all.

Need we further remind the voters of Virginia not to select as their representatives men, who are ineligible or obnoxious on any tenable ground whatsoever? Almost better a fool, who is acceptable, than a Solomon, who is unacceptable—for Northern Radicalism is as merciless and remorseless as the grave."

The *Whig's* comments are also, timely. But there is scarcely a comparison between the people of Virginia and those of North Carolina, as exhibited in their spirit and desire to yield to the changed condition of affairs and return to their allegiance to the Constitution in the Union. The spirit of Virginia has been, to a degree, factious and not submissive, while in North Carolina the people have submitted to the new order of things, with a becoming grace and dignity of character that challenges admiration.—Her people have firmly resolved to return to the Union and act with becoming subserviency to the requirements of the constitution and laws, for the sake of peace and as the surest means of securing to them the re-establishment of their civil rights. The government does not ask them to come knocking at the door of the Union for admission like whipped spaniels; but to come with that manliness and dignity of character which bears the impress of an honest purpose to execute a patriotic resolve.

The selection of men to represent the people in the councils of the nation, has been by the wisdom of the government left to them, and while it would not be acceptable, prudent, or proper to send secessionists, the government does not expect them to delegate men in whom they have no confidence, knaves, renegades, or fools. Such would not be an honest expression of their opinion which is all important, if they are really in earnest in their resolution and purpose to return to the Union and become good and faithful citizens. Neither do the people want such men. They want men to represent their national and domestic interests, who have been true in head and heart. They want men of legal talent and unquestionable fidelity. The issues destined to arise in the halls of national legislation, demand young, fresh thoughts and vigorous brains. The era is one of reform, the spirit of the age is progressive, and to foster its good or combat its evil, will require the brightest and purest intellects that illuminate our history. Then we say prepare to vote, every man of you, and go to the polls and cast your votes for true men, men whom you can trust to effect for you an *early reunion and the blessings of lasting peace, prosperity and civil law*, and the government will admire your manliness and zeal, your countrymen, North and South, will applaud your patriotism and devotion, and your posterity will cherish your memories for all time to come.

GENERAL NEWS.

Count Montelambert, is stated, contemplate emigration to the United States.

The gas all went out at the Wihte House in Washington the other evening.

Morris Ellsworth, (colored) of the Fourteenth Rhode Island infantry, recently shot and killed his young wife at Newark—cause jealousy.

Major William T. Southerlin, of Danville, is proposed for the Presidency of the Danville railroad.

The Natches Courier says that W. S. Lovell's residence was robbed on the night of the 17th ult., of $4000 worth of Jewelry. Most of the stolen property consisted of relics of the late General Quitman and wife.

In the case of the requisition on the Governor of Virginia for Jenkins, Ewell and others, lately issued by Gov. Curtin, no return has yet been made.

The wife of Lewis Washington, of Bellair, Va., is now in this city, importuning for the restoration of their farm, which was confiscated in consequence of the rebellism of her husband. Lewis Washington is a relative of the "Father of his Country," and was, it will be recollected, taken prisoner near Harper's Ferry by Old John Brown. He was a Colonel in the Confederate Army and was killed West Virginia.

One of the journals has taken the trouble to collect from its own columns a list of all the railroad accidents reported during the past year. They amount in number to 67, in which the deaths are estimated at 300, and the injuries at 600.

John Hager, aged 45, was found dead a few miles from Cumberland, Md, last Saturday week, supposed to have been killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

Judge E. S. Fisher, the nominee for Governor of the recently adjourned Mississippi Convention, is in Washington, seeking pardon.

A Chicago dispatch states that a plot to liberate the criminals confined in the Illinois State prison, at Joliet, has been discovered and frustrated.

Wm. M. Shinn, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg died on Tuesday. He was a son of the late Rev. Asa P. Shinn.

Madame Celeste has been engaged by Manager Wood of the Broadway Theatre, New York.

A New Bedford preacher is charged by the Philadelphia Mercury with seducing a lovely girl recently, in the city of Brotherly Love.

There are said to be seventy-four divorce cases awaiting trial at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Every complainant is said to be soldier or a soldier's wife.

The Washington Republican of Monday says: "The imprudent and uncivil declarations, made at the public table of a hotel in this city by the brother in-law of R. M. T. Hunter, have not contributed much to create sympathy for the latter in the minds of many."

The St. Louis Republican says negroes fare worse fifty-fold over in the "loyal" State of Kansas than they do or ever did anywhere in Missouri. Only recently they were regularly mobbed at Leavenworth and at Lawrence. Times innumerable they have been robbed, and occasionally one is killed by white men in Kansas.

The Tribune says the President personally refused to accept Gen. Butler's resignation, and told him he might be wanted for Military Governor down South. This is a statement which can only be met by authorized denial. All the evidence of the case shows it to be untrue.

The Louisville Journal says: It has been fully substantiated that the fellow who attempted to steal George N. Saunders was no other than the man that struck Billy Patterson. What outrage will he be guilty of next?

John H. Hudson has been appointed United States Assessor for the first District of Virginia, vice R. P. W. Garnett.

The New York Stock Board refuses to recognize what is called the Evening Stock Board.

Marsal Fazaine arrested six editors in Mexico for certain editorial strictures upon his course, and sentenced them all to fines and imprisonment.—The Emperor pardoned them.

The New York bank clerks are now required to abstain from stock speculations, not to frequent concert saloons and other places of improper resort, and not to attend the evening exchange.—They must sign an agreement and give bonds to this effect.

The first bale of Texas cotton received in New Orleans, and raised in Brazos county, was sold on the 16th at 15¼ cents.

The Memphis Bulletin, which was always an unconditional Union paper, contains a bitter denunciation of Governor Brownlow's letter against the Jews.

James Bruer, son of Dr. Bruer, proprietor of the Sprigg House, was shot dead and robbed of $50 by a soldier, in Wheeling, on Thursday night.

Edwin Nixson shot & instantly killed his brother Isaac at Lumberton, New Jersey. Neither were twenty years of age. There was a difficulty between them.

A Dr. Foss, charged with causing the death of a Miss Hood in Cincinnatti, by malpractice, was captured in Osgood Indiana, recently, and brought back to Cincinnatti.

Mrs. Mary R. Harris has been appointed Post Mistress of the Jamestown P. O.

Bishop Lay has been released.

The civil authorities have taken charge of Norfolk.

Governor Anderson who succeeds Governor Brough in Ohio is a brother of Sumter Anderson.

Major General John H. King has been appointed commander of the department of Augusta, Ga.

We learn from the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser that the branches of the South Carolina Railroad between Branchville and Johnston's Turn Out, and from Orangeburg to Columbia, are under contract, and are being rapidly pushed toward completion. The Greenville and Columbia road is in Running order from Greenville to Alston, and the remainder of it, which is not of much length, is being rapidly put in order. The North Eastern Railroad is now running its entire length from Charleston to Florence. The Wilmington and Manchester road is now running from Kingsville 97 miles of its length, and will be in order its entire length, it is said, during this month. The Cheraw and Darlington road also is now running its entire length. The Columbia and Hamburg road has a large force of workmen on it, and is rapidly being pushed forward. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is running its whole length

CONCLUDED.

Contracts to pay money, however, (except in the case of bank notes, which are always issued on a promise to pay specie.) unless otherwise understood by the parties, ought to be regarded as intended to be paid in Confederate currency, and ought now to be discharged with a sum equal to the Confedrate currency, at the date of the contract.

4.—DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE STATE DUING THE REBELLION

The principles which I have announced will exclude from payment all debts created for the purpose of carrying on the war, whether authorized before or after the ordinance of secession. Without some action by the Convention or Legislature, our courts, if the State could be sued, would be bound to declare void all bonds and treasury notes issued for that purpose, because founded upon a consideration repugnant to our allegiance. The question, therefore, will be whether the Convention will *assume* their payment—not whether it will *repudiate* them. It is a misapprehension of the subject to call the non-assumption of them an act of *repudiation*.

I own no bonds of the State issued prior to 20th May, 1861; and I am much interested to uphold those issued since. In giving my judgment on the question, I desire it to be understood that I am not, in the least degree, influenced by the cry raised by certain critics on our loyalty, at the North, who affect to regard the assumption of such debts as a new act of treason. I have a profound contempt for notions

of loyalty deduced from such reasoning. Many of these bonds are in the hands of loyal persons; and many are investments for the feeble and helpless, and if the Convention should recognize them at their real value, it would doubtless be done with no purpose to sanction or countenance the rebellion, but to protect the innocent, and uphold, as many think, the honor of the State.

For myself, after much consideration, and some doubt, enforced by an abhorrence against any thing which may seem even to reflect upon the honor of the State, I incline to the opinion, that none of the obligations undertaken by the State to carry on the war against the United States, ought to be assumed by the State.

According to our code of law they are void, on account of their consideration. And I believe we cannot assume their payment without impairing our financial credit, and disabling the State from fulfilling those of its obligations, which are admitted on all hands to be valid and binding by our code, both of law and morals.

If we recognize these bonds, we shall be obliged to recognize the justice of all claims for damages done by our State troops in the course of war in depredations on farms, burning houses, cotton, impressing horses, provisions, &c. For justice knows no difference in an obligation to pay a debt, and one to pay a damage, or compensate an injury. And, in my judgment, national compensation to a destitute family, made poor by the death or wound in battle of its head and support, is as obligatory on the honor of the State as any of its highest obligations. If the Confederacy had succeeded, all these, and many more claims of a similar character, would have been placed on the same footing with the bonds. The present debt of the State, due upon its old bonds with the accumulated interest, cannot be short of fourteen millions. The war debt, by bond and treasury notes, is about sixteen millions. The resources, except by taxation alone, for maintaining the public schools, are, I fear, utterly exhausted.—The tax due the Federal Government for five years is yet to be collected. Now, when so many unavoidable taxes are to be paid, whilst the industry of the country is not only disordered but almost paralyzed, I cannot advise the State to assume, at this time, a new burthen, unless I may be assured that the fulfillment of the other, and perfect obligations will not be endangered.

There is one class of debts created during the war, and because of the war, by an act of May 11, 1861, anticipatory of hostilities, which I think are proper debts and ought to be paid. These are debts contracted by the Counties for raising money to support the indigent families of persons in the military service. The fund thus raised was for charity. The case bears the same relation to the raising of money to equip troops, as does that of raising money to clothe and feed prisoners of war; which, although it be the means of restoring the prisoner to the battle field, I nevertheless regard as not only lawful, but proper. Indigent families of soldiers pressed into service in a war, however unjust, must not be left to perish. A debt created for their relief is a sacred one. It must be paid under the rule for sealing. In many instances the bond sold for a sum equal to about four dollars in specie in the hundred. Perhaps it is not amiss to say that I do not own any of them. In connection with this subject I will remark, that I am informed through the press and private sources, that the policy of repudiating all contracts of every kind, and whenever made, is being publicly debated. In regard to State debts, I have already expressed myself. In regard to private debts, the Constitution of the United States expressly forbids in this language: 'No State shall pass any law impairing the obligations of contract.' A convention of the people of a State cannot do what the State is forbidden to do. Every delegate will be obliged to take a solemn oath to support that clause of the Constitution; and I could not sincerely promise you that I would advocate repudiation in the Convention, unless I had determined to commit a perjury, in order to qualify myself to enter its halls. Such an ordinance would be null, and every court in the land would so adjudge, as they have done a hundred times.

It has been supposed by some, that the emancipation of slaves would throw on the Convention the necessity of passing many ordinances respecting their future status, as for instance adopting new rules of evidence as to them. This is a mistake. I have mentioned all the cases concerning freedmen that are proper for the consideration of the Convention. Whether there ought to be any alteration of the rules concerning their competence to dispose; and if so, to what extent, and all other questions affecting their status, are matters which have been considered by the Legislature. I shall oppose the consideration in Convention of matters purely of a legislative character; and if contrary to my opposition, say such should be considered, I shall endeavor to reflect your sentiments. The people have been not a little impatient at the delay of the Convention. I shall not complain of it. I know the obstacles and difficulties attending the execution of the President's plan to re establish the State in the Union. I know also that there has been on the part of the Governor, no lack of industry, zeal and abiltty in the business. I shall not criticise the mode adopted. Since it was begun, I have advised all persons to faithfully aid in carrying it through. Perhaps its conclusion may show it to have been the best proposed. But in vindication of my own former views, which have been publicly assailed, I take this occasion to say, that when Johnson's army surrendered, I regarded the rebellion at an end; and, in the language of Gen. Schofield, that there was peace between the State and the United States. My anxiety was very great that the State should return into the arms of the Union, at once, and with as little delay as possible. In my first interview with Gen. Sherman, he freely announced his ideas of a proper policy for the State; which were, that the Governor should convene the Legislature, and that body forthwith provide for calling a Convention; and that the Convention should proceed to re-establish our federal relations. I fully concurred with him. As a part of its duty, I supposed that there would be an appointment or election of a new Governor, and an election of a new Legislature.

I had every reason to believe that a Union Governor and a Union Legislature would be triumphantly elected, I had no purpose to continue in power the Governor or Legislature longer than was necessary to use them, as mere constitutional instruments, to re-form the government of the State. If, from this, any deduction can be drawn, that I am honored by sharing the disloyal affection with the distinguished General.

I have, gentleman, in a long life witnessed so much political tergiversation, that I am slow to bestow confidence on any but tried men. What President Johnson may eventually prove to be, I know not; it is but candid, however, in me to say that I daily become better satisfied with his policy, and more convinced that the South may expect kindnes at his hand. She needs it; and he may fill a land with thankful hearts by freely bestowing it. The innocent and the guilty are like overtaken and overwhelmed in a common calamity and disaster. He will not, I believe, withhold his charity, because it may fall on the guilty; the sad fortunes of our people are so interwoven, that on whomsoever it may fall, both parties will enjoy it.

Our destiny as a people must be one. We shall act but the part of folly by cherishing unkindness one towards another. We cannot mend our own fortunes nor impair the fortunes of others, by brooding over our own losses and indulging in spites. Our State will gain nothing by such conduct, and we shall but nourish, in our bosoms, animosities which may become the bitter inheritance of our children.

I rejoice with my fellow citizens, that the spirit of peace and quiet is hovering over the chaotic waters of strife. Submission to the new order of things is almost perfect throughout the State. Let us resolve to carry through our reorganization before we allow any political excitements to disturb the progress of the work. I deeply regret that there are among us persons who delight to alarm the public sensibility by continual cries of disloyalty and outrage. My correspondence and associations with the people assure me of a general quiet and submission over the State; and I sincerely believe that if every outrage by the citizens were noted, so many have not occurred within two months past, as have happened in the city of New York within half that time.

Let our virtue be equal to our calamity, and Heavon will smile upon us again.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

B. F. MOORE.

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by MOSES A. SMITH.

Salisbury, July 1, 1865 tf-42

LOCAL.

Death of Prof. J. W. Campbell.

We regret to learn of the death of Prof. J. W. Campbell, well known as an esteemed citizen of Greensbor', and member of the firm of Messrs. Sterling, Campbell, & Albright. He was at one time editor of the N. C. Journal of Education, and has contributed several valuable works to the series of Southern school books. In common with many friends we mourn his death and feel that his loss will be seriously felt by the educational interests of the State.

A New Stock.

The return of Peace has brought to us again those luxuries and elegancies of which we have been long denied. Messrs. Owen & Sofield have opened at Henderson & Enniss' old store, a great and choice variety of goods. Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Dry Goods, Clothing, Cutlery and Hardware, from a paper of tacks to a Fairbank's scale. They offer their goods at wholesale and retail at lowest market prices.

The Graveyards.

Our citizens should not fail to attend at the Lutheran Grave Yard on to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, and at the English Grave Yard on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock for the purpose of cleaning and fixing them up. It should be attended to.

Col. Packard.

It will be seen by reference to Col. Packard's order in to-day's paper, that soldiers and citizens are alike made amenable to the city authorities for any violation of the town ordinances. Col. Packard seems to be actuated by a desire to preserve order and assist and protect the civil law. He has merited the respect and confidence of our citizens by his fair, open, and praiseworthy conduct, since he come among them, and we feel assured that his efforts are highly appreciated.

MARRIED!

In this Town, at the County Court Clerk's Office, on the 4th instant, by Rev. Isaac M. Shaver, Mr. DANIEL BILES, of Stanly County, to Mrs. C. E. KIRK, of Rowan County.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. S. Scherer, Mr. W. M. J. WYATT to Miss MARIA WISE, all of Rowan.

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d6t88—wtf4

Headquart'rs, Post Salisbury

SALISBURY, Aug. 31st, 1865.

General Orders, No. 4.

I. The preservation of order in the town of Salisbury is left entirely to the Civil Authorities, except when the Mayor shall call for the assistance of the Military forces. To this end, all guards will be at once withdrawn, except those actually on duty.

II. Soldiers will be permitted to visit the town under the following restrictions: Three men of a company at any one time, on passes approved at Company, Battalion, and Post Headquarters, but no pass will extend beyond a regular roll call. No pass will be granted after tattoo roll call.

III. When soldiers are in town, they will be required to observe and obey the rules and ordinances for the government of the city, and any violation of the same, will subject them to arrest and trial by the City Authorities.

IV. Patrols will be sent through the town at such times as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of arresting all soldiers found absent without authority, or who are in any manner disorderly. The latter will be at once turned over to the local police, to be disposed of according to law. The patrols will be always ready to assist the city authorities in the maintenance of order, when called upon by the Mayor or Chief of Police; and will act for them only when so called upon.

Any violation of the rules concerning passes, will subject the offender to imprisonment in jail.

By command of

JASPER PACKARD.
Col. Commanding Post.

HENRY C. LONG,
1st Lt. & Act. Post Adj't. d6t88

A Valuable Work!

North Carolina Geological Survey, by

PROFESSOR EMMONS,

Two Vols. Cloth, with over 400 Maps & Illustrations.

PRICE $2.00

THIS great work is now, for the first time offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying and selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

Coal, Copper, Lead, Iron, and Gold Mines, Quarries, Lumber Lands, etc., etc.

☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade

Address W. B. SMITH & CO.
Field and Fireside Publishing House,
No. 65 Fayetteville Street,
d3t88 Raleigh, N. C.

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12
Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Iris Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63-

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetic, Primary, Grammar, Latin Grammars, &c., &c., for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest style and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main St.
Aug. 26, '65-tf.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLIN.
June 15, 1865.

WANTED.

COPIES OF THE 'DAILEY' and 'WEEKLY' "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," bearing dates From the 1st to the 12th of April, 1865. Send to the "BANNER" Office, and oblige,

J. J. BRUNER.
Aug. 24. 3t-77

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S.

Quartermaster's Office,
tfd86 Main Street.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,
AND
Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1mod85

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort, will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office. Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dtf81 Stated Clerk.

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-65

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf